USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 2

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Planting of corn continued at a record pace, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. The previous record for corn acreage planted at this time of the season was established in 2004 with 70 percent planted. Planting of soybeans fell behind the record planting pace of 28 percent set in 2001. Strong winds during the week made it difficult to spray herbicides. Over 4 inches of rain was recorded in some southern counties causing flooding in low lying areas.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 2.9 **days suitable for field work**. Seventy-one percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 5 percent last year and 30 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 70 percent of the crop has been planted in the north, 76 percent in the central region, and 62 percent in the south. Twenty-six percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 0 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 0 percent last year and 6 percent for the 5-year average.

Sixty-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 60 percent last year and 71 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 79 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: tillage of soils, nitrogen applications, cleaning and repairing tillage and planting equipment, spraying herbicides, hauling and spreading manure, repairing equipment and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 78 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last year. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Feedlots and pastures are becoming muddy with the recent rainfall.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Planted	71	56	5	30
Corn Emerged	26	5	0	5
Soybeans Planted	21	12	0	6
Winter Wheat Jointed	69	53	60	71

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Pasture	0	1	21	58	20
Winter Wheat	0	3	25	59	13

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	2	9	0
Adequate	63	71	33
Surplus	35	20	67
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	5	7	1
Adequate	77	83	51
Surplus	18	10	48
Days Suitable	2.9	5.2	1.5

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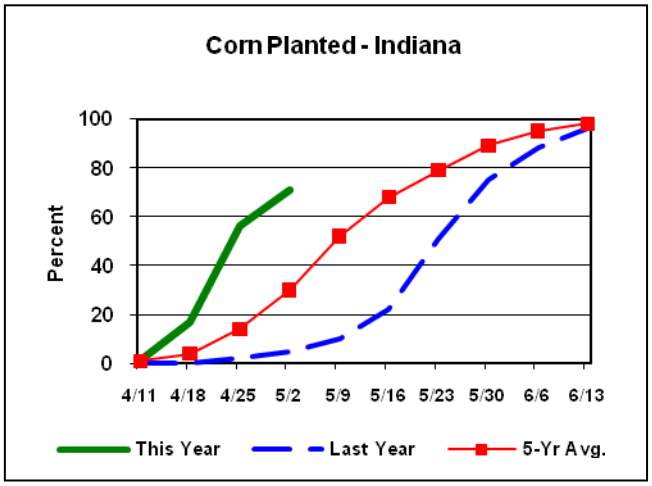
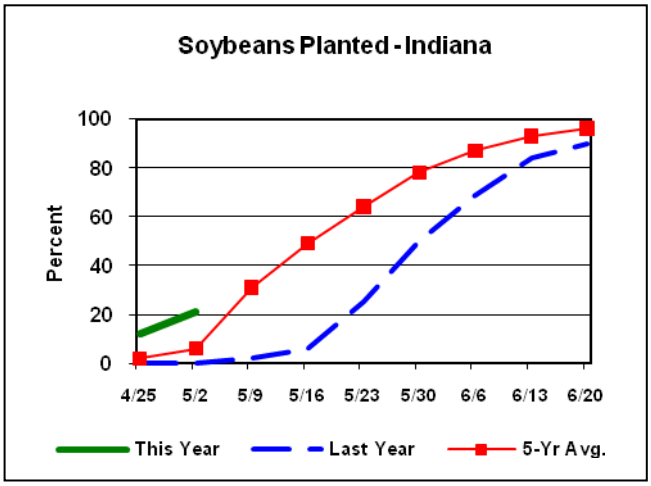
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Frosty Corn, Toasted Plant

Published 28 Apr 2010

URL: http://www.kingcorn.org/news/timeless/FrostedCorn.html

Early morning temperatures in the low to mid-30s (F) coupled with clear calm conditions overnight certainly are favorable for frost formation on exposed surfaces, including leaves of young corn plants. The risk of a late spring frost is one of the downsides to planting corn earlier than normal, but is one growers often accept when early spring field conditions are otherwise suitable for planting.

When significant frost develops on young corn, it is tempting to jump to the conclusion that significant plant mortality will be a natural consequence. However, frost by itself is not a guaranteed "kiss of death" for young corn. What is more important is whether the temperature that accompanied the frost event was lethal or not. Most agronomists agree that "lethally cold" temperatures for young corn are those that dip to 28F or lower for some minimum length of time.

The effect of frost on young corn when it is accompanied by temperatures no lower than about 30F is primarily damage and death of the exposed above ground leaf tissue. As long as the growing point of the young plant (aka the apical meristem) is still protected below the soil surface, the injured plant usually recovers from the effects of the superficial leaf damage.

Within a number of days of the frost event (more quickly with warm temperatures, more slowly if cool), elongation of the undamaged leaf tissue in the whorl will become evident. As long as the recovery is vigorous, subsequent stand establishment should be not be affected.

Frost crystals on a corn leaf at sunup 28 Apr 2010.
Image 1 of 4

Subsequent evidence of frost injury to corn; 7 hours after frost event 28 Apr 2010.
Image 2 of 4

(Continued on Back Page)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday May 2, 2010

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2010 thru May 2, 2010				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	77	31	57	+0	1.40	3		4.51	+0.62	11	236	+104
Francesville	76	30	56	+2	1.09	3		4.34	+0.42	11	226	+124
Valparaiso_AP_I	79	32	57	+4	1.07	3		4.12	-0.10	11	241	+146
Wanatah	80	29	55	+4	0.88	3	57	3.68	-0.37	11	200	+126
Winamac	78	30	57	+3	1.46	3	58	3.75	-0.17	9	245	+143
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	79	29	55	-1	0.53	3		3.51	-0.62	10	204	+93
South_Bend	78	30	57	+5	1.94	3		3.53	-0.51	11	237	+152
Young_America	79	29	56	+2	1.79	3		3.25	-0.46	8	243	+145
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	80	33	59	+6	1.59	4		4.05	+0.45	10	287	+196
Kendallville	80	35	56	+3	0.99	4		2.33	-1.17	11	197	+109
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	76	28	55	-3	1.56	3		3.21	-0.79	10	259	+109
Perrysville	77	32	57	+2	1.74	4	66	3.73	-0.40	14	294	+171
Spencer_Ag	78	32	57	+2	3.58	4		6.53	+2.22	12	285	+156
Terre_Haute_AFB	76	33	59	+3	1.85	4		5.80	+1.63	13	340	+189
W_Lafayette_6NW	78	29	56	+2	1.17	3	61	3.13	-0.84	9	278	+175
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	79	34	59	+3	1.23	3		3.40	-0.56	10	351	+211
Greenfield	81	34	56	+0	1.75	3		3.88	-0.42	9	284	+168
Indianapolis_AP	79	32	59	+3	1.52	3		3.87	-0.09	9	369	+229
Indianapolis_SE	79	41	59	+3	1.81	3		3.75	-0.28	10	292	+163
Tipton_Ag	79	30	56	+2	1.25	3	60	2.58	-1.57	11	250	+167
East Central (6)												
Farmland	82	31	56	+3	1.68	4	58	3.18	-0.63	12	256	+178
New_Castle	80	31	55	+2	1.77	4		4.01	-0.34	11	250	+168
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	80	41	61	+2	2.66	5		5.52	+1.20	12	406	+176
Freelandville	77	38	59	+2	2.78	5		5.36	+1.19	12	350	+182
Shoals_8S	79	35	57	-1	2.19	4		5.66	+1.24	10	287	+121
Stendal	80	40	61	+3	4.00	5		5.61	+0.85	10	434	+239
Vincennes_5NE	78	38	59	+2	2.98	6	59	5.27	+1.10	14	363	+195
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	81	38	58	+0	3.31	5		6.79	+1.91	13	345	+174
Oolitic	79	32	56	+0	2.13	4	61	5.49	+1.19	12	284	+141
Tell_City	81	43	60	+2	4.31	5		8.01	+2.88	11	401	+195
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	82	32	56	+2	1.05	4		3.36	-0.76	9	265	+156
Greensburg	82	34	58	+2	1.60	4		4.09	-0.28	11	344	+213
Seymour	81	33	56	-1	1.78	3		4.53	+0.34	10	281	+135

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com
or call 1-888-798-9955.

Frosty Corn, Toasted Plants (Continued)

Frost injury to corn; 12 hours after frost event (2005).
Image 3 of 4

Recovery from frost damage; same plant about 60 hours after frost event (2005).
Image 4 of 4

The bottom line for diagnosing the severity of frost or low temperature injury to corn is that you generally need to wait three to five days after the weather event before you can accurately assess the extent of damage or recovery. Injury to the crop can look very serious the day after the event or even two days after the event, but recovery is likely if there is no injury to the growing points of the affected plants.

Related References

Nielsen, RL (Bob). 2008. Growing Points of Interest. Corny News Network, Purdue Univ. [online]

http://www.kingcorn.org/news/timeless/GrowingPoints.html

[URL accessed April 2010].

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